

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
 PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
 despatches must be addressed New York
 Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly
 sealed.

Rejected communications will not be re-
 turned.

Volume XXXVI. No. 101

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street,
 MARIED FOR MONEY.—PATER VS. CLATTER.

GLOBE THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, 80.—DAY AND NIGHT.—KING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—THE FRODO'S REVENGE.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 25th st.—Performance every afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORIZON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD THE THIRD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—THE HEIR AT LAW.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—PLOT—EDWARD'S SKETCHES.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—MORRIS'S CHILL.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—GERMAN OPERA.—WILLIAM TELL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AN ORBIT OF INTEREST.—ON HAND.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—POPE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway.—SANTANA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—NEGRO MINSTREL, 20.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 84 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO ACTS, 20.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SOURCES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, 20.

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn (formerly Holyoke's).—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 11, 1871.

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THE CITY HALL was handsomely decorated in honor of the German peace ballehinh, although the presiding genius of the Hall did not appear in the procession.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.—By special telegram to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, we have later advices from Hayti. Since the departure of the St. Domingo Commissioners the President of Hayti has received addresses from every town and village of the republic, protesting against annexation, and expressing a determination to maintain their nationality and independence. As yet the President has replied to none of the highly patriotic documents.

THAT WAS a queer concert of one of our *didants* yesterday, who mistook a bust of Beethoven in the German pageant for that of Daniel O'Connell. The music of the two great men in their day was slightly on a different scale.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION ON ITS LAST COURSE.—It is gratifying to learn from Washington that the Joint High Commission is about concluding its deliberations, and that, so far as they have been divulged, everything bodes an amicable and satisfactory conclusion of the pending subjects of controversy. This is all right and proper, and we have no doubt the parting feast of the members of the Commission will be marked by unusual richness and *bonhomie*. This will be especially delightful at this season, when there is a good run of fat shad in the Potomac and everything in the "ten mile square" smacks of genuine hospitality.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE EMPEROR WILHELM in the procession yesterday was capital. The likeness could not have been better counterfeited, nor the dignity of the situation better sustained than it was by the personator, an extensive and popular lager beer manufacturer up town.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Different rumors come from Washington about the adjournment of Congress. At one time it is said that body will adjourn this week, and Friday next has been named as the day. Then again it is said the adjournment will certainly take place some time next week. No doubt members want to go home, and there is a general desire to adjourn. Looking at this fact, and in view of the probable passage of the Ku Klux bill and a few other bills that may be necessary during this week, we think it likely the session may not be prolonged beyond the 20th of the month.

THE GERMANS in Baltimore celebrated the return of peace at home in a spirited manner. They vied with their New York brethren in doing honor to the occasion.

The Great German Peace Jubilee—The New German Power in Both Hemispheres.

The greatest, the grandest, the most imposing and the most impressive civic pageant ever witnessed in this city or on this Continent was that of our German population yesterday, which, in every sense, is fully entitled to the distinguishing designation of our Great German Peace Jubilee. Within the last thirty odd years we have had such memorable public processions as that of the Croton water celebration, the Kosuth welcome, the Atlantic cable celebration, the Prince of Wales' reception, the patriotic displays connected with our late civil war, and the crowning triumphs of our Union armies, the Lincoln funeral, our never-failing splendid St. Patrick's Day parades, and two wonderful fifteenth amendment celebrations by our fellow-citizens of African descent; but, considering the numbers participating, the infinite variety of the military elements and of the artistic, professional, industrial, patriotic, benevolent and social societies concerned, with all their bewildering costumes, equipments, appointments and accessories of every description, this overwhelming German turnout of yesterday, among our most memorable processions, may be truly pronounced the greatest and grandest of them all.

Regarding this festival as a historical landmark identified with the most astounding, important and momentous epoch of the nineteenth century, we devote to it this morning a large proportion of our available space. Indeed, if there were nothing in this prodigious German demonstration beyond its surpassingly interesting composition as a holiday show, we are sure that we could give nothing more satisfactory to our readers of all nationalities than the full details concerning it which we spread before them in this paper. But, in connection with the peace restored between France and Germany as the object and the moral of this celebration, it brings us face to face with an event involving the political reconstruction of Europe and the opening of a new chapter in the world's history which, in the movements of modern civilization, peace or war, brings Germany and the Germans into the foreground. First of all, by our Germans this peace jubilee has been given in honor of the restoration of German unity—the reunion of the great German family of States and Principalities in the re-established and invincible confederation of the German empire. This empire, as first established under Charlemagne, covered all the European Continent that he desired; but, though geographically much smaller, the restored empire, materially and morally, is much stronger today than was the empire of Charlemagne.

Napoleon the First found the Germans still holding fast to the traditions, shadows and souvenirs of this empire, though in reality he found nothing else of it remaining. He broke into its traditions; he appropriated all that he wanted in his Franco-German confederation of the Rhine; and with his final subjugation of the Holy Alliance, in reconstructing the map of Europe, left the floating German States and Principalities so inexplicably mixed up or divided as to leave the balance of power among them subject to the will of Austria, Prussia or France, as war and diplomacy might determine. Fifty-five years after this loose arrangement, or, rather, derangement of Germany by the Holy Alliance, Napoleon the Third undertakes to play the game and restore the French empire of Napoleon the First in the "rectification of the Rhine frontier." The "nephew of his uncle," in his apology for his crushing disaster of Sedan, has confessed that he had counted upon cutting off the South German States from Prussia and the Northern Confederation gathered around her from the war of 1866 with Austria; and by cutting off those Southern States he had counted at least upon their neutrality.

Napoleon, the nephew, however, had overlooked the all important fact that, however divided they had been and were upon local questions, and as between Prussia and Austria, all the German States had been made by the terrible lessons of Napoleon, the uncle, a unit against France, and a unit for the defence, the maintenance and enlargement of the German Rhine. So it was that when, with the advance of his armies toward the Rhine, the nephew issued his proclamations of good intentions to the South German States, he found them already in arms against him, under the common German Rhine-defending banner of King William. The peace of Versailles finds the German Rhine not only untouched, but enlarged on the left bank from Weissenbourg up to Switzerland; not only that Napoleon's contemplated rectification has been reversed, but that it includes the restoration to Germany of the territorial seizures of Louis XIV., and of those commanding frontier fortresses which France for two hundred years had been strengthening for aggressive war upon Germany and in view of further appropriations of German territory.

These, then, are the grand results to Germany which were reflected in the music, banners, pictures and devices of yesterday's peace jubilee in this city—the military unity of Germany in the war, the political unity of Germany brought about by the war, the established unity of Germany in the treaty of peace, the restoration to Germany of her old strong city of Strasbourg and her old territories of Alsace and Lorraine, the gain of the commanding fortress of Metz, the material guarantee of future security to Germany in the possession of Strasbourg and Metz against future French invasions, the general exemption of Germany in the late tremendous conflict from the horrors of war upon her own soil, and, above all, security to the German States, from their unity, in the full and free development of the arts of peace, progress and domestic prosperity.

The Germans of New York and of all the Union who have sworn allegiance to the United States still sympathize with the Fatherland in all its fortunes. But with all their love for their old country, they have so far proved their loyalty to their new country that we are rather gratified than otherwise with their absolute possession and occupation of this great metropolis as Germans for one day. Nor is General Grant very wide of the mark in comparing the essential principles of popular and local rights which underlie the new Germanic confederation as analogous to the principles established in the government of the

United States and of the several States. If from the wars of the first Napoleon the Germans have learned the necessity and the advantages of unity, and if from our example they have learned the secret of harmonizing local self-government with imperial sovereignty, we, too, have learned from our late civil war the suicidal folly of State sovereignty, and that the preservation of the several States depends upon the sovereignty of the United States.

We are strong in the opinion, too, that this German peace jubilee is the herald of a new era of peace, progress and prosperity, not only to the new German empire, but to all the States of Europe, great and small. We think so, because the German is naturally inclined to peace and slow to seek a provocation for war, and because the newly developed power of Germany in war is a guarantee against any foolish aggressions upon her for years to come, from the West or the East. From this peace jubilee, and from the triumphs and the new era to the Fatherland embodied in it, we also are impressed with the new power which is given the German element in this hemisphere and in this country. We have seen that in yesterday's procession the Germans hold a balance of power in this city over this State, and thereby the balance of power upon which the democratic party rely in their calculations of the next Presidential election. We shall not, therefore, be surprised if from this peace jubilee, through the development of the strength of the German element in this city, the powers of Tammany Hall shall be compelled to enter into some new arrangements and compensations which will give to the Germans something nearer their fair share of the loaves and fishes than they now enjoy. Otherwise the republicans, through this German balance of power, by a bold flank movement, may recover and hold the State.

Paris and France.

The state of feeling in Paris and the other large cities, such as Lyons and Marseilles, is so different from the sentiments which prevail throughout the rural districts that most people are perplexed with the divisions and troubles of France. The popular notion is that just as an American should be an American, whether his home is in New York city or on a farm in Illinois, so a Frenchman should be devoted to his country, whether he spins silk in Lyons, sells fancy goods in Paris, or cultivates the vine in the Champagne. Admitting, as we must, that the large centres of population generate selfishness in all countries and among all peoples, it has still to be confessed that there is a something which divides the French of the rural districts from the French of the large cities which is not found in any other country or among any other people. Since the revolution of 1789 it has always been found that the large cities were in opposition to the existing government, and that the peasantry were on its side. It was so under the *ancien regime*; it was so under Louis Philippe; it was so under Louis Napoleon; it is so under President Thiers. It is safe to say that the large cities have made the revolutions, and that so soon as the revolution was over the strength of the new government was found in the peasant classes. M. Thiers discovered this to his cost in 1848; and the one purpose in which he has revealed anything like commendable firmness is in keeping the National Assembly and the government out of Paris and away from the selfishness and tyranny of the mob. The French peasant who as a rule owns his little farm is frugal, saving, timid. In all that concerns the rights of property or the domestic duties he is tenacious, conservative. To him change is dangerous; war is ruin. Much as he loves France he loves his farm and his home more. It is quite otherwise with the Frenchman of the large centres of population. In the city the individual is lost in the crowd. The vanity of the one is magnified into the vanity of the many. The rights of the one disappear in the rights of the crowd, and socialism, communism is the result. Rashness takes the place of caution. The spirit of destruction leaves no room for simple personal acquisitiveness. To the multitude in Paris, in Lyons, in Marseilles proprietorship is a sin, and to level is a duty.

These things considered and properly understood, it is not difficult to see that, if it can at all be accomplished, France would be more effectively governed from some non-populous centre than from Paris. It is well to observe that this principle has been fully recognized in the United States and in the New Dominion. Washington and Ottawa justify the policy which M. Thiers is pursuing. It is doubtful whether M. Thiers will succeed. It is undeniable, however, that in nations where universal suffrage prevails the government is likely to be more safe, as well as more efficient and enduring, when removed from the terrorism inspired by a mob. Some day France must learn this lesson. Unless she learns it it is not our opinion she can ever enjoy the blessings of republican institutions.

THE ELEPHANT in the German procession was the observed of all observers. Those spectators who retired to their homes and private laager immediately after "seeing" this branch of the procession had an easier time of it, no doubt, than those who waited to see the end of the pageant.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—Our reports from France are very meagre this morning. There has not been any more fighting, but the government forces seem to be drawing nearer to the ramparts of Paris. A breach has been made in Porte Maillot wide enough to admit a storming column, and it was expected that an assault would be made to-day. The insurgents were erecting barricades in the Rue Rivoli, thus preparing for the probable carrying of the ramparts at Porte Maillot. This is about all the news of a military character which we have received up to a late hour this morning. If the insurgents display any courage at all, an attempt to storm the fortifications at Paris will result in a frightful loss of life to the assailants; and if good soldiers defended the works their storming would be something most improbable.

IT WAS PLEASANT to notice that among the spectators yesterday who were most hearty in their applause of the procession as it passed were many of our fellow citizens who were conspicuous in the St. Patrick demonstration last month.

The Result of the Albany Row—Resignation of "Jim" Irving.

"Jim" Irving last night resigned his seat as a member of the Assembly, owing to the unpleasant position in which he had placed himself by his assault upon Mr. Weed. He accompanied his resignation by a letter apologizing to the House for his hasty conduct, and heartily thanking the members for their uniform kindness and affability in all their dealings with him. He stated in the letter that Weed had struck him first, and the testimony taken before the committee goes partly to establish this fact. There is little doubt, however, after all the testimony should have been taken, that a resolution of expulsion would have been reported to the House and adopted. So Mr. Irving merely took time by the forelock in resigning. Some of the more incensed country members, indeed, insisted last evening, after his resignation had been received, that a resolution of expulsion be passed; but it met little favor. Indeed, now that Irving has apologized for what was without doubt a hasty ebullition of a too fiery temper, the House can do no better than to drop the subject.

The effect of the resignation of Irving upon the big democratic jobs in the Legislature is of far more consequence than any question as to the right or expediency of putting him any more completely out of the House by expulsion than he is already out by resignation. The blow that he planted upon Weed's eye has done that which the New Hamburg disaster came so near doing in Jacobs' case. It has reduced the democrats below a working majority, and left all party legislation suspended between heaven and earth, like Mahomet's coffin. That one powerful blow has knocked the new Tax Levy bill out of time, put the new registration scheme in mourning, sent the proposed election law entirely to pot and smashed Boss Tweed's slates into smithereens. It was a most powerful blow, and, in some respects, was undoubtedly the luckiest hit, barring the feelings of Mr. Weed, that has been made yet. Unless some of the frailer republicans from the country make bargains with the "Boss" his legislative whip has lost its snapper, and his projects must await a more convenient season for fruition.

The Woman's Hospital Fair in Brooklyn.

A very splendid fair in behalf of this institution opened last night at the Academy of Music with every prospect of success. A new feature is the introduction of a remarkable electric light, altogether different from the ordinary calcium light, to illuminate the exterior of the building. The affair is in the hands of some of the most accomplished people in Brooklyn. The number of cases completely cured last year out of one thousand two hundred patients was one thousand one hundred and forty—a large percentage, which speaks well for the medical treatment in practice there.

The amount of charity extended to poor women, and, in fact, to many who are not in need of eleemosynary services, through the medium of this institution cannot be exaggerated. We need hardly say that much of this angelic result is due to the Sisters of Charity, under whose charge it is, and the estimable ladies who keep faithful watch and ward over the establishment, whose untiring labors help to lighten the burden of the Board of Trustees and the directing physician. We hope, therefore, that, as these benevolent ladies have done so much, the people of Brooklyn will give their patronage liberally to the fair in these blessed Easter times in behalf of suffering female humanity, and the little waifs who are cared for in the Foundling Asylum, which is under the same management.

There are many reasons why this Woman's Hospital should be liberally sustained. It is the only institution in Brooklyn devoted to the specialty of woman's diseases, and, indeed, we believe the only one in the country, except the State Woman's Hospital, on Madison avenue and Forty-ninth street, in this city. Again, it is well known that such peculiar cases of which the hospital takes charge will not apply to institutions taking cognizance of other diseases in general; and lastly, the treatment of diseases peculiar to women being one of the most important of recognized specialties in medicine, can be carried out successfully only by practitioners who have given the subject more than ordinary attention. We hope, for these reasons, and in the name of charity, that the fair for the Brooklyn Woman's Hospital, which is now open, and will continue for two weeks to come, may prove a success.

SPECTATORS FAILED TO NOTICE in the demonstration yesterday anything like that witnessed in the St. Patrick oration, to wit, an army of little boys bearing the banners of "Total abstinence." But "is larger beer intoxicating?"

THE PARIS COMMUNISTS CAVING IN.—By telegram we learn that the Commune has made an indirect demand that the foreign representatives in Paris take upon themselves the task of arranging the quarrel with the Versailles government. This looks as if the insurgents had nearly exhausted their strength, and, perceiving the collapse of their reign near at hand, were anxious to get the best terms possible from the government. The representatives to whom they appealed to intercede for them are reluctant to take upon themselves the grave responsibility of such an undertaking, and have left the matter to be settled by the government at Versailles.

AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.—By special telegram to the Herald from Kingston we learn that the British Flying Squadron was off the port bound into Port Royal, where it would remain a fortnight. The cable fleet is again at work. The steamer Dacia having left to run the cable from St. Thomas to the Windward Islands, the steamer Suffolk is grappling for the lost Porto Rico cable.

THE NOBLEST CITY OF THEM ALL—New York. On the 17th of March one portion of our community—the Irish—celebrated their natal day, St. Patrick's, by a grand procession. On the 10th of April (yesterday) another portion—the Germans—celebrated the return of peace to their Fatherland. Combined, the men in procession would number a hundred thousand. Paris never witnessed similar spectacles, even during the sunniest days of the Napoleons.

The Pennsylvania Coal Mine Troubles.

It is happily manifest that the coal mine troubles in Pennsylvania have nearly culminated. According to the despatches which we publish from Scranton to-day there have been no disturbances for two days past. Major Swank, with two hundred of the State Guard, remains on duty, but the rest of the division has been sent home. Although no intelligence has been received at Scranton of work having been resumed it is now more than probable that, ere long, everything will quietly return to a normal condition. From Mauch Chunk we are advised that the General Council of the miners met yesterday "for the purpose of deciding the question of arbitration and expressing the real significance of the recent reported outrages, with the names of those they claim to be the authors thereof." The Luzerne miners have already voted in their several districts on the question of arbitration and have decided against it. The Schuylkill miners, although they have not yet had a formal vote on the question, are understood to be generally in favor of arbitration. The only difficulty seems to be in the selection of an umpire who shall be acceptable to both miners and operators. The unofficial suggestion of the names of James Gordon Bennett and Wendell Phillips as umpires indicates at least the confidence of all concerned in their recognized impartiality in advocating the mutual interests of labor and capital. We are glad, but not surprised, to learn that the reported outrages at Scranton have dwindled into comparative insignificance. The Miners' Council propose to ventilate the affair from beginning to end, and wisely evince a due respect for the public by having resolved that a Herald reporter shall be admitted to their meeting to-day. The public is deeply and universally interested in a satisfactory settlement of all the difficulties which interfere with their obtaining at a reasonable price so essential an article in domestic economy as coal. And now that these difficulties seem to be approaching a desirable end—thanks to the prompt and energetic intervention of Governor Geary and the returning good sense and moderation of both miners and operators—it may be expected that not only the anticipations of some of our shrewdest and most influential speculators will be realized—for example, as to the rise, already noticeable, in Reading stock—but also that householders everywhere may congratulate each other on an equally inevitable fall in the price of coal. Such a fall, indeed, it does not seem rash to predict in the midst of an unprecedented "heated term," with the thermometer up towards the nineties all over the country.

The Theatres.

The novelties of Easter week will be Mr. Mathews' reappearance at the Fifth Avenue theatre in "Married for Money" and "Patter vs. Clatter," the two pieces in which he first appeared in New York at the old Broadway theatre thirteen years ago; the first appearance of Mr. William Creswick, at the Fourteenth Street theatre, in Watts Phillips' melodrama of "Nobody's Child"—and here we must add parenthetically that if Mr. Creswick is said to be "an actor of the old school" it is because he is truly a pupil of the old school of Dame Nature; the first appearance at Niblo's of Mr. Bennett as Richard III., with extraordinary spectacular accessories, and the first appearance of Mlle. Aimée in "La Belle Héloïse," on occasion of her benefit, at the Grand Opera House, on Thursday evening. Last evening Mlle. Aimée enchanted an unusually large audience at her first appearance as "La Périole," and this evening she will personate for the last time "La Grande Duchesse," "Horizon," with judicious "cuttings" will continue for many weeks to be the card at the Olympic. At Wallack's "Romance and Reality" was repeated most acceptably last evening. "The Heir at Law" is announced for this evening, "Birth" for to-morrow evening, and for Thursday, for the first time, "The Lion," Foote's great comedy. "Roseade" is to be revived and a new play, "Randall's Thumb," is in preparation at Wallack's. This is the last week of the New York Circus and also of the Lindgars at Lina Edwin's theatre, where next week Mr. D. Leon's new piece, "Puck"—the scenes of which are laid in the coal districts of Pennsylvania, and, therefore, offer all the intense interest of *actualité*—will be produced, with the realistic sensation of a coal mine explosion. The minor theatres hold forth their usual variety of attractions.

UNITED GERMANY was duly honored in Wall street and on 'Change generally yesterday. The Cotton Exchange adjourned at noon and the Gold Board at one o'clock. After the latter hour it was difficult to discover a Teuton anywhere south of the City Hall.

MORE PLECEMIAL AMNESTY.—The new Amnesty bill proposed by Mr. Hale in the House yesterday, and passed under the previous question by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to forty-six, more than the requisite two-thirds, freely pardons all engaged in the rebellion, except those who left seats in Congress or resigned commissions in the army or navy to assist the rebellion and those who voted for the ordinances of secession in the State Conventions. This is a more generous amnesty than has hitherto been considered possible of passage, and it may not be enabled to go through the Senate. It does not serve the best ends of an amnesty, being partial and incomplete, and, while it gives political privileges to many bitter opponents of the republican party, it leaves sufficient sting of wrong in the disfranchisement of the leading rebels to serve as political capital for the democracy. A full and generous amnesty would have drawn the fangs of the serpent of disaffection in the South, and probably proven a more efficient anti-Ku Klux bill than the bill of Mr. Shellabarger just passed in the House.

THE GERMAN FAIR was bloomingly represented in yesterday's pageant. We don't hear much about the fair in behalf of wretched France nowadays; but the old misery still exists there, and in a tenfold and more frightful shape than ever.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER is reported in Ulster county. A man named Terwilliger murdered his mother on Saturday by choking her to death, and, having hidden her body in his cellar, burned his house to conceal his crime.

A Touch of July in April All Over the Country—Shall We Have an Earthquake?

The meteorological phenomena of the past few days have been very extraordinary, and we regret that the official reports and prognostications from the War Department have hardly come up to the requirements of the occasion.

In this city to have the thermometer ranging from eighty to eighty-five degrees for three days in succession (April 8, 9, 10) is like springing the July or summer solstice upon us at the very outset of the showery month of April. Two or three cases of sunstroke have been reported. As far east as Bangor, Maine, the hot weather was accompanied by a storm of thunder and lightning, which did much damage. In Springfield, Mass. (April 8), the thermometer marked eighty-eight, and on the 9th nearly as high—unprecedented in April. In Poughkeepsie, this State, the thermometer marked eighty-four and eighty-six, the "sky having a brassy, dry appearance." In Albany, 8th, the mercury marked one hundred in the shade. In Philadelphia, on the 9th, it reached eighty-one. In the evening there was a brilliant display of the aurora borealis in Philadelphia, equalling that observed in the fall of the year. A similar phenomenon was witnessed in Milwaukee, Wis. In Washington the thermometer ranged from eighty-two to eighty-four. In the West—particularly in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska—a most terrific windstorm occurred, unroofing churches, blowing down dwellings, demolishing mills and occasioning loss of life, the thermometer marking about ninety. In the mountains and Upper Platte Valley a snowstorm prevailed. In California, on the 9th, a "Norther" had been prevailing for a week, and there had been rough weather all along the Pacific coast.

The reasons for these extraordinary meteorological displays at this season of the year might furnish material for learned disquisitions from our scientific and weather-wise people. In this region the unseasonably hot weather has been ascribed to various causes. Among them it has been suggested that, in consequence of the recent religious revivals, the "other place" has become overheated with indignation, and is about to exhibit its wrath in the shape of an earthquake on Manhattan Island—a pleasant little natural manifestation that has been more than once predicted. Be that as it may, it is evident that New York city is already getting rather too hot for some people, and they are already making preparations for their annual adjournment to the seaside and country places. As for an earthquake, it would have the effect of shaking up some of our slothful folk on the subject of religion, and thereby be calculated to do heaps of good. There was a tremendous upheaval of the Teutonic element in New York yesterday, which only a "right smart" earthquake could equal.

THE OFFICER ON HORSEBACK who was so unlucky in the procession yesterday as "to lay his sword at the feet of" the colored water purveyor was only carrying out one of the emblems on the route of the procession which represented the ex-Emperor Napoleon performing the same act to the Emperor William. It was the only thing in questionable taste to be observed on the entire line.

THE CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION just organized in Washington opened its batteries upon consciences and coupons by a public breakfast of coffee and rolls at the Arlington at eight o'clock in the morning. Of course the attendance of practical Christians was small, but the meeting was enthusiastic. The Christianity that will get out of bed at daybreak to take an uncomfortable temperance breakfast is unusually enthusiastic, and may be depended upon to practise the piety that opens the purse.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION is now in session, ready to pay any one in the South who gave cold viaticals to Union soldiers during the war and can take an oath of everlasting loyalty. The ancient "rebs" who secured safeguards in return for their charity and conveyed information to the enemy need not apply.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE have amended the Ku Klux bill in some unimportant particulars, but it is not likely that these will much delay its final passage through both houses.

THE CREANER RECEPTION.

If ever a statesman, young or old, had reason to feel proud, then certainly Senator Creaner should feel to-day proud as any man in New York. The reception given him last evening was such a hearty, enthusiastic and *recherché* affair as few men could hope for. Shortly after eight o'clock the carriages, laden with their precious freight, commenced arriving at the Academy. At this time a flood of light swept the august Mr. Irving, plain and Fourteenth street from Broadway to Second avenue. Captain Thorne, with his squad of obliging officers, was on hand. It was also the whooped Cameron of the Eighteenth precinct. Under Thorne and Cameron the police arrangements were perfect. The Academy was not decorated through the body of the building except by vases of beautiful natural flowers, from which the sweet perfume rose in unctuous love-locks. At the stage and was a magnificent piece of workmanship. A set of resolutions, most exquisitely engrossed by Brady and framed in the highest style of art, were surrounded by a beautiful arrangement of flags and regalia. A ribbon of gas jetted forth as "Acme reception, 1871!"

After a short overture the 100 musicians under Grafstra struck up "SOLD MEN TO THE FRONT," and the floor was almost immediately alive with beauty and brilliancy. To describe the various costumes and costumes would be a fruitless task. All the local notabilities were present, and the indefatigable President, county clerk Loew, although worn out by his hours' standing in the sunshine to review the procession in the afternoon, was almost ubiquitous. Messrs. J. W. McKim, E. S. Kennedy, Eugene Tamm, of the Executive Committee, were also on the ground, and Durbin had a "heavy contract" in managing the floor.

Besides the local notables there were present Lord Walter Campbell, Lord Goodrich and Mr. Northcutt, son of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The affair was a grand success in every particular.

THE CONVENTION ELECTION.

An Error Discovered in the Counting of Votes—One Hundred Votes Too Many Returned for English.

An evident error has been discovered in the return of votes from the Fourth ward of New Haven, by which 100 more votes were returned for Governor English than should have been. This number was returned more than was checked on the poll list, and the democratic State ticket was declared to have received a like number of votes more than the Representative ticket, while the republican State and Representative tickets were short by the same number. It will probably be fully investigated by the Legislature, and if the return is the result of mistake or fraudulent count, it will be corrected. In the new city of New Britain, at the first election under the Charter, the republican ticket was elected by about 200 majority. Both branches of the City Council are also already re-elected.